

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4237. 號七廿月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

日四十月二十年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HEINSEN & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, \$200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.

J. F. CONNOR, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MOLVER, Esq.

ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ADOLF STRACK in our Firm Ceased on the 31st December, 1876.

Mr. CHARLES KATZ is admitted a Partner from the 1st January, 1877.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877. ja28

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST STEES has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIEGMUND LITKENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KRUSE ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 25th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. R. KUNZMANN.

Mr. RICHARD ECKENBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. C. ERMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTZ has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER & Co.

H. KLER.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of

G. RAYNAL & Co.

at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,

CARL MILLSCH.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCONTI DE CECAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSH has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

O. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUELOH in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876.

The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELOH & CAMPBELL.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FIEBS will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of

J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Swatow and Hoihow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 38, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe16

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Eatables of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS,

Proprietor.

Macao, January 8, 1877.

NEARLY READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 302.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamer "BENARTY," shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Barque "ANTIOCH," THOMAS MERRILL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA," CAIRN, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe5

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "CEYLON," KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. fe18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," Captain CLOUGH, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe19

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.)

The 33 L. L. 1. Russian Ship "VANALIS," WZELAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "CUTWATER," CRESMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY," KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTATE," UNARTE, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 25th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUET,

Agent.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja51

Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja51

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN BARK BERTHA, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877.

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GAROBAU, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMALL.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH & CANTON. MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE,

&c., &c., &c.

And,

ONE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH BALLS, CUES, &c., COMPLETE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 30th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Residence, Cairne Road,—

The whole of their Substantial Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Chairs, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Side Board, Whatnots, Marble-mounted Clocks, Davenport, Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Toilet Tables and Washstands, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Crockery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 29th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1877. ja30

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Store-keeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 31st January, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUAL-LING STORES, comprising: Old Iron, Lignum-vitæ, Woolen Rags, Old Carpet, Old Wood, Old Casks and Cases, Bitum and Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Flour, Biscuit Bags, Blue Cloth, Blue Serge, Stockings, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Implements, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. ja31

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 3rd February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 34, Hollywood Road,—

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: English Rosewood Red Rep Covered Drawing-room Suite, Dining and Bed-room Suites, Pier Glasses, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Chandeliers, Hearth-rugs, Engravings, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, Vases, Clocks, and One Piano.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877. fe9

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals to Matched, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on renewable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship KHIVA, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877. fel

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo, and passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fel

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877. fel

For Sale.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READY.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

BEG to Solicit Inspection of their WINTER STOCK.

Atch Black Glacé and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers.

Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATINS.

Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, All WOOL SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS, Black and Coloured VELVETEENS.

The Newest STRAPES in Silk, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.

Children's Cloth JACKETS, Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.

Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS, Ladies' Trimmings and BONNETS.

Newest Styles, direct from Paris. Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.

Children's Felt and Straw HATS, RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.

Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.

Swandown and Fur TRIMMINGS, Swandown MUFFS, COLLARS and PELERINES.

Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PE-LISSES.

Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.

Fancy Fanned Dressing GOWNS and Morning WRAPPERS.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Sole Agents for The "LITTLE WANSEW SEWING MACHINE."

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

Intimations.

New Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW

Vol. V., No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 39.)

Establishment of American Trade at Canton.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)

The Beater's Song.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Validity of Chinese Marriages.

Money Loan Associations.

Bean Cake as a Manure.

Fidgin English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion; and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Kaplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. O. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang,

Municipal Office,

The 21st September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important SITES and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRISONERS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overseas China Mail.

(The oldest Overseas Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour to be made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years on the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantees and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commensurate with Chinese belief and interest, and on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

Intimations.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF-
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1/1-2/6 AND 4/1-2/6.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 20, & 40 LBS. EACH, &c. BOXES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, INDIA RUBBER, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
GLASS PAPER, &c.
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUZUKI CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN.

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

80 to 83, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160
page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,
sent post free, containing full particulars
as to Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,
Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wauze" and the
"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
mission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to
accompany invoices and balances drawn for
at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
in value, are conveyed from London to any
Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 60,
Paternoster Row, London.

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debili-
tated constitutions will discover that by
the use of this wonderful medicine there is
health for all. The blood is the foun-
tain of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
"I ordered the druggist 'Whom to
inform the Faky that I was a Doctor, and
that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applicants, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
erties they create an undeniable effect upon
the patient, which satisfies him of their
value."
SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

It is a certain remedy for bad legs; bad
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to look up the small remaining
stock."
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World.

25/76 1w 52t 10/67

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

Th's invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the sec-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is
a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,

85, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned,
a forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

14/676 1w 26t 14/677

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-
plication of the properties of well-selected
cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast
tables with a delicately flavoured beverage
which may save us many heavy doctors'
bills. It is by the judicious use of such
articles of diet that a constitution may be
gradually built up until strong enough to
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of public malades are floating around us,
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins
(not damageable in time), labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,

HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

45, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.

Works: Ennis Road and Camden
Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
BLACKWALL WHITEHEAD,
FRESH AND SMOKED SADDLES,
PUEB SALAD OIL,
SOUPS IN TINS AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND FOWL PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10/276 1w 52t 10/277

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Grocers and Blackwells, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

ROBEY & CO.,

ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Superior Portable Engines.

Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine
and Locomotive Boiler Combined.

Vertical Stationary Steam Engine
and Patent Boiler Combined.

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery
suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,
ROBEY & CO., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

ANDREW & JAMES STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON BOILER TUBES,
GAS TUBE, CAST IRON PIPES,
IRON & BRASS FITTINGS, &c., &c.
41, ORWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

A. & J. S. would be glad to entertain
any proposal for an Agency by suitable
parties.

11no76 1w 52t 17de78

THE
BEST SEEDS

AND GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
SUTTON & SONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS, BEST
FLOWER SEEDS, BEST
FARM SEEDS, ONLY
GRASS SEEDS, ONLY

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.
NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET
AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDER
AND DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING
AND CULTIVATION GUARANTEED.

PACKETS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS
SPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR EVERY CLIMATE.
FARM & GRASS SEEDS
AND ALL THE SEEDS
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND
MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.

MR. SUTTON'S CATALOGUES MAY BE OBTAINED
AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

N.B.—Messrs Sutton's Catalogues may
be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4my76 1w 52t 4my77

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.
Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,
Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,
Fes Bouquet, Treve Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED MAU DE COLOGNE
is strongly recommended, being more last-
ing and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSON'S
OLD BRWN WINDSOR SOAP,
celebrated for so many years, continues to
be made as heretofore. It is strongly
perfumed, and will be found very
durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM,
SACRED POWDERS, TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER,
TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE
ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
and of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON
manufacture their articles of one and the
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's name and
address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1769.

22an77 1w 52t No.1

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN
WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW-
DER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
printed in seven colours.

22ap76 2

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S

BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co,
19ic76 1w 52t 19ic77

RIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Ilang
Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Per-
fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-
brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Lime
Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-
cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,
Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for
the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in
bond at a great reduction. A complete
illustrated list on application. Wholesale
and Shipping Warehouse, 96, Strand,
London.

13no75 1w 52t 13no76

Antoine's

Unrivalled Copying Ink.

The only Copying Ink which gives per-
fect copies even when a month has elapsed
after a letter has been written.

Antoine's

Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of
blotting paper and always keeps its original
colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India
and throughout the World.

20no75 1w 52t 20no76

DINNEFORD'S

SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID, MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

25mr76 1w 52t 25mr77

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention
of Sportsmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now in general
use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F3 Quality

Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

28ic70 1w 52t 28ic77

Best Food for Infants,

supplying the

HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT
in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,

148, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

and all Chemists and Storekeepers through-
out the World.

11uly76 3

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

25no76 1w 52t 25ic77

The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge
of the business required, is a Lemonade,
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
the public taste is so much on the increase
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers.

23c, Forster Street, Hoxton,
London, England.

25no76 1w 13t 25ic77

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DE BRIGHE'S
PHOSPHODYNE

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in repen-
sating the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nerve substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day, for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Biliousness of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-

Intimations.

P. F. DA SILVA,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TAKAO AND TAIWANFOO. [c22]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"YESSO,"

Captain PUNCHARD, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at
5 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. [c29]

FOR AMOY.

The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"

will have immediate despatch
for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MAOG HEATON.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB
will give their Fourth Performance
of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
ON

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the
Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to
commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday,
February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. [c20]

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VERA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks,
—Melchers & Co.

BRIDGEOWN, British barque, Captain
E. W. Crisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain
H. Williams.—Turner & Co.

INER, German schooner, Captain O.
Hansen.—Carlson & Co.

HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain
G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.

CRUYLON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.
B. Blaker.—Douglas Larraik & Co.

NEHEMIAS GIBSON, American barque,
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg
& Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, Bonita, German schooner, 341,
H. Stehr, Cheloo Jan. 17, General.—
EDWARD SCHULTESS & Co.

Jan. 27, Flinthire, British steamer, 1243,
J. Thomas, Mingo Jan. 20, General.—
H. Kier.

Jan. 27, Ching-po, Chinese gun-boat, from
Canton.

Jan. 27, Yangtze, British steamer, 783,
E. Schultze, Shanghai Jan. 24, General.—
SIMPSON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27, Garibaldi, for Toulon.

27, Nautilus, Ger. g.-b., for a Cruise.

27, Bonita, for Whampoa.

27, Gustav Adolph, for Tientsin.

27, Marquis of Argyll, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Colombo, for Saigon.

Fortune, for Bangkok.

San Lorenzo, for Manila.

Charité, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Yangtze, from Shanghai, 1 European
cabin and 2 deck, and 32 Chinese.

Per Bonita, from Cheloo, 4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Garibaldi, for Toulon, 80 Chinese.

Per Marquis of Argyll, for Saigon, 4
Europeans and 19 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Charité, for Manila, 2 Manillans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque Bonita reports:
Calm and light winds.

The British steamer Yangtze reports:
Left Shanghai on the 24th inst., passed
the English Mail the same night at 8, off
Tungting, bound North. On the 27th at
daybreak passed the Chinese steamer Fu-
yew off Cheloo Point. Very fresh mon-
soon throughout with heavy and rainy weather.
Arrived at Hongkong at 4 p.m. the
27th.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
Per Schooner MOUNT LEBANON, at
3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 29th
inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per PAU TAI, at 3.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 29th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per Barque BREMA, at 3.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 29th inst., instead of
as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per YESSO, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 29th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For BANGKOK.—
Per RAJANMUTIANUHAH, at 5 p.m.,
on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet KHIVA,
will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 1st February.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 31st Inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 1st Inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra
to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
Via Brindisi or to Singapore may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877. [c1]

THE S. S. GAELIC, will be despatched
on THURSDAY, the 1st February,
with Mails for Japan, San Francisco,
the United States and London, which
will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 16, 1877. [c1]

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet AYD,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 8th February, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, February 7.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, February 8.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, January 25, 1877. [c6]

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 30:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture,
at the residence of Messrs Heard &
Co., Chino Road.

4 p.m.—François L. leaves for Saigon on
or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, January 31:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.
Goods per Amasons undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

THURSDAY, February 1:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

6 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

FRIDAY, February 2:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, February 3:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 34, Hollywood Road.

Transfer Books of The China Fire Insur-
ance Co., Limited, closed from this date
to 16th February, inclusive.

TUESDAY, February 6:—

Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insur-
ance Co., Limited, closed from this
date to 20th February, inclusive.

SATURDAY, February 10:—

Glenroy leaves for London on or about this
date.

THURSDAY, February 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, February 16:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at
No. 38, Queen's Road.

MONDAY, February 19:—

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Per-
formance at the City Hall.

TUESDAY, February 20:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
at No. 7, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right
Reverend Bishop of Victoria, The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the
Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,
celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Shamen's Church.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. Paul's College Chapel.—On Wed-
nesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer
(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-
ture.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in-Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

5 p.m.—Yesso leaves for Swatow, Amoy
and Fochow.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.00 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1877.

WE understand that the extensive works
contemplated on the Praya are to be
commenced immediately after the Chi-
nese New Year. The Colonial Govern-
ment will take upon itself to draw on
the Special Fund for \$200,000 for the
purpose, and the works are to be carried
out in accordance with the recommenda-
tions of the Praya Commission who
reported on the matter in 1875. It is
proposed in this report that, in the first
place, the present sea-wall from the Gas
Works to White's Lane (near the Central
Market) be repaired and, where
necessary, re-built, the estimated cost
being \$55,000. Secondly, it is pro-
posed that the Praya from White's Lane
to the Naval Yard be entirely re-built.
This is the portion of the Praya which
invariably suffers most during typhoons,
and it is intended that the works here
shall be undertaken "with the full in-
tention of its being as far as professional
skill, experience, and foresight can pro-
vide, a final work." The cost is esti-
mated at \$105,400, but it is urged that
this large outlay is justifiable if it
obviates, as it is intended it shall, the
annually recurring large expenditure for
repairs. The foregoing works were con-
sidered absolutely necessary, but it is
also recommended in the report that the
width of the Praya in this portion of
the city be increased so as to allow
of a roadway of sixty instead of fifty
feet, for the benefit of the traffic taking
place on it. The cost of this additional
work will be about \$12,000. In conclu-
sion it is proposed that the Praya
East be repaired at a cost of \$20,000.
According to these estimates, the total
sum required will be about \$212,000.
It should be noted that in proposing the
works to be executed from the Gas
Works to White's Lane and along Praya
East, the Commission had in view possi-
ble future reclamations of land in those
localities, but they did not consider that
reclamations were ever likely to be made
between White's Lane and the Naval
Yard. It is intended, we believe, to
borrow the money from the Special
Fund at interest, and that the debt be
paid off by means of a Sinking Fund,
created by annual instalments from the
ordinary revenue of the Colony. Instal-
ments at the rate of \$13,000 per annum
will allow the debt to be cleared off in
fifteen years. It is simply absurd that
the Special Fund—that "sacred fund,"
guarded with so much care by the Home
Government—as this Sinking Fund, the

Governor, once described it—cannot be
absolutely appropriated, without any re-
payment, for the work. If we are to be
squeezed out of the Colony by the Chi-
nese, which is said to be the result at
which our Celestial friends are aiming,
who will then be benefitted by the works
on the Praya?

THE report of the Directors of the P.
and O. Company presented at the meet-
ing of shareholders on the 5th-December
must, we think, be regarded as fairly
satisfactory. Trade during the year was
depressed in nearly every part of the
world, and shipping interests in particu-
lar must have suffered severely. Under
these circumstances and considering
other matters mentioned in the report,
notably the heavy loss sustained by the
Company through adverse exchanges
arising out of the depreciation of the
silver currency in the East, a dividend
of 2 per cent., in addition to an interim
dividend of 1½ per cent. paid in June
last, was doubtless as much as could be
reasonably expected by the shareholders.
On the opening of the Suez Canal in
1869 it was found that the fleet of the
Company was unequal to the conveyance
of the trade thus suddenly called into
existence. The vessels were admirable
vessels of their class, and well adapted to
carry out the service for which they were
originally designed, but having been
built to carry mails, passengers, and cargo
of a light description, they were not
found suitable for the freights and trade
which had to be conveyed along the new
route. The Directors of the Company
had therefore to enter on the expensive
and troublesome work of re-organising
the fleet. The report before us shows
that this work has been accomplished in
a manner that reflects the greatest credit
on the directors for determination, energy,
and business capacity. They have
gradually got rid of twenty-one obsolete
ships which were unsuitable for the trade,
they have built twenty-four new ones,
and they have either reconstructed or
compounded the machinery of fourteen
others. All this has involved an expendi-
ture of upwards of £2,500,000, which
has been defrayed out of the revenue and
resources of the Company without calling
on the shareholders to provide any fresh
capital, save \$200,000 produced by two
calls on the new shares. The Chairman
at the meeting asserted that the Com-
pany had now "a fleet in a high state of
efficiency, fit to carry freight, mails, or
passengers against all comers—a fleet
which he might assert without fear of
contradiction comprised some of the
finest steamships in the mercantile mar-
ine of England." The "Old Country"
has certainly reason to be proud of the
P. & O. among the other great shipping
companies who fly the British flag. The
service of the Company is, however,
still open to some improvements in
minor matters, and it is to be
hoped that the Directors, having accom-
plished the great and arduous work of
re-organising the Company and effecting
retrenchments in all directions, will turn
their attention to them. It is said for
instance that the Company could shorten
their voyages in point of time if they
chose, with advantage to themselves as
well as to the public, and it is also
hinted that some alterations should be
made in regard to the supply of wines
on board; indeed, this subject was re-
ferred to at the meeting of the share-
holders, and it was stated there that
passengers by the P. & O. Company had
to pay 2s. per bottle for claret which
was not by any means so good as that
supplied gratis on board the Messageries
Maritimes steamers. Little matters like
these are taken into account and com-
mented on by passengers, but we should
imagine they only require to be brought
properly before the attention of the
Directors, as this one has been, to be
rectified.

It is many months since, says *L'Inde*
pendant de Saigon, that the Governor,
foreseeing the approaching change in the
rates of the dollar, and wishing to
diminish as much as possible the losses
that would result from it to the Colo-
nial Treasury, thought it his duty to
take steps to lessen the flow of dollars
into the coffers either of the Colony or
the State. Thus it was that in a few
days one saw successively stopped the
issuing of post office orders on France,
Treasury bills, and even the purchases
of Government annuities. It is not for
us now to enquire if these measures were
or were not necessitated by the wants of
the moment when they were taken, but
it seems to us that, from their very
nature they should be entirely provision-
al, and that their disappearance should
immediately follow the cessation of the
exceptional causes which drew them
forth. We now think the time has
come for these restrictions to be with-
drawn. The Treasury need no longer
"fear" being the losers by the introduction
into their coffers of a depreciated money;
the dollar is now worth almost as much
on 'Change as in the Treasury. The
normal condition of things may be now
safely resumed. We defy any one to
show us at the present time in Cochin-
China a practicable and legal means
of remitting small sums of money
to France. In France, when one has
occasion to send the smallest sums of
money from one port to another of the
country, there are plenty of means at
his disposal. At Saigon one can neither
the post office orders, because they are
not now issued, nor send postage stamps,
because those of the Colony are of no
value in the metropolis, nor remit
coin or articles of value through the post,
because they would be refused. Then
what happens when one applies to the
banks? We will give, as an instance,

what occurred to one of our friends in
December last. He had to remit to
France a sum of thirteen francs, and
after applying in vain at the post office,
he finally went to the Banque de l'Indo-
China, where he was informed that the
smallest sum for which they granted drafts
was one hundred francs, and thus our
friend is left to enquire by what possible
means he can remit his thirteen francs.
This is not an exceptional case, and cer-
tainly the present condition of things is
most inconvenient to persons here, who
on one account and another have small
sums to remit to France. The Admini-
stration would be conferring a favour
on these persons if they would indicate
to them the means of sending away their
money, which the Treasury, the post
office, or the banks are not willing to
accept for the purpose.

YACHT RACE FOR THE DOUGLAS
CHALLENGE CUP.

The annual Race for the Douglas Chal-
lenge Cup came off yesterday. The course
was from the Coal-sheds, Kowloon, round a
mark-boat anchored in Macao Roads, back
to Hongkong, finishing between the P. &
O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. *Bombay* and the *Shears*.
Distance about 70 miles. The yachts and
stations were:—

Station 1, *Naomi*.

" 2, *Naiad*.

" 3, *Wave*.

The wind was very light from the East-
ward, and the vessels were some time get-
ting to their stations, so that, instead of
starting at seven o'clock, it was a quarter
to eight when the whistle from the starter's
launch sent them away. *Naomi* drew
ahead of *Naiad* soon after slipping, *Wave*
dropping a little, but after drifting slowly
forward for half an hour, *Wave* got a light
breeze abeam, and with spinnaker on bow-
springs began to draw out a lead, which she
suddenly increased to Green Island. *Naomi*
was the next to feel the wind, and she in
turn left *Naiad*, the latter apparently
getting "bone of her usual luck, but as
it turned out, all her luck was to come, and
what was more to the purpose, it was com-
ing at the right end. Still, it was rather
tantalizing to see both the other boats
bowling along merrily, whilst the *Naiad*
was up and down, or wearily gyving boom
over from side to side as the fickle breeze
came and went, but all things have an
ending, and at last a nice N. Easterly
breeze sent her "kiting," and with every
stitch of canvas set, down to ringtail and
water-sails, she began to travel in her usual
style down wind. At Chung Chow, *Wave*
led *Naomi* by about seven minutes, *Naiad*
being about twenty minutes astern of
Naomi, but as she was bringing up the
breeze she was fast overhauling the leaders.
The wind fell lighter under Lantau as
usual, and *Naomi* closed up upon *Wave*;
but the "White Cloud" in passing the
yachts signalled "Wind outside N., good
breeze," so the skippers knew there was
no chance of a dreary drifting match, but
every chance of a rattling passage across
the open. *Wave* was the first to get the
wind, and housing her topmast, soon
reeled off a good lead once more, leaving
Naomi "up and down" under the land.
Naomi was next to feel the breeze, and she
in turn settled down to work and buzzed
along handsomely. *Naiad* all this time
had been steadily gaining on the pair, and
in the reach across she lessened the dis-
t

It will be seen from our Shipping List, that there were only seven steamers in the Harbour at noon to-day. We never remember having seen so few here before. On the corresponding day last year there were 24, and the previous year 17. The sailing vessels now in the Harbour are also very few.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Ernest Gröbler, of 31 Queen's Road, Lithographer, petitioned for adjudication to be a bankrupt, ascribing his failure to pressure by his creditors. The petition was granted, and the first meeting of creditors was appointed for the 9th February next. Mr Dennis appeared for the bankrupt.

A new twin screw steamer for the Chinese Government was launched this afternoon at Captain Sands' Slip. Her dimensions are—length over all, 90 feet; beam, 15 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; gross tonnage, 70. Her Engines are 23 H. P., and her contract speed 11 knots. She is rammed and intended for a Customs cruiser. When she left the ways she was christened the *Le-shih* by Miss Hopkins, daughter of the Captain of the *Rajahat-tianahar*. Another vessel is in course of construction by the same firm, intended to trade in the South Pacific Islands.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to a kind of obstruction which deserves the notice of the Police. Groups of boys and sometimes of grown-up men are to be seen playing shuttle-cock right in the middle of the public streets, to the inconvenience and danger of pedestrians, as an accidental kick from the foot of the player is by no means improbable. The correspondent says, "If street hawkers who merely put down their baskets on the side of a street are to be hauled up and fined, surely those who monopolise a whole section of a street should be held to account." We think the complaint is a reasonable one, and though outdoor exercise is healthy, a more convenient place than a public thoroughfare should be selected for shuttle-cock playing.

The attention of a great many residents has no doubt been attracted during the last week or two by the picture of a man's head, paraded about the streets on a board by a Chinaman. This is the manner in which an exhibition, called the "Speaking Head," held in Wellington Street, is advertised. Our reporter, who has apparently visited the astounding wonder, says that the room in which the logicians' caput is on view, has no furniture whatever, excepting a common rickety round table, some straw being spread on the ground. The "Speaking Head" appears in a basin on the table. The spectators may ask it any questions and it answers accordingly. The "Head" speaks several languages, and simply astonishes, at all events, the Chinese visitors. One antiquated Celestial was heard to say that old as he was, he had never seen such a wondrous mystery, and he could not imagine how a trunkless head could speak. Large crowds of Chinese are attracted to the place, and it is needless to say that the adventurous promoters of the exhibition derive a good income. The deception is no doubt produced by the aid of a mirror, in the same manner as the "cabinet trick" is performed. In the latter trick the performer's body is concealed behind a mirror which reflects the opposite side of the cabinet, and thus gives it an empty appearance to the spectators in front.

A VERY close and exciting race for open sailing boats was sailed this afternoon, six boats coming to the starting place—viz.: Sailer's Home (a *Namoa*), Messrs Blackhead & Co., Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., *Meran*, Mr Bremner's, and the *Audacious*. The course was as usual, and mark-boats of Green Island and Chung Hui, and with a good Easterly wind the boats were sent away at 11.40. *Coeran* ran to the front shortly after starting, followed closely by Lane, Crawford, the rest "all in a heap." *Audacious* bringing up the rear. Mr Bremner's boat capsized in a squall, but help was soon at hand, and the boat was speedily righted, her crew none the worse for the mishap, barring being wet, and after a bit she was under way again, but of course was disqualified, although she went round the mark-boat, and finished well, considering her long delay. *Coeran* rounded the Green Island mark at 2h. 5m. 31s., Lane, Crawford at 2h. 5m. 30s., Blackhead at 2h. 5m. 50s., Sailer's Home at 2h. 11m. 20s., and *Audacious* at 2h. 11m. 50s. In the reach across the little boats had as much wind as they wanted. Sailer's Home drawing up fast so long as the breeze held, but nearing Chung Hui, the wind fell lighter, and the smaller boats went away again. The Chung Hui mark was reached, *Coeran* 2h. 34m. 10s., Blackhead 2h. 35m. 40s., Lane Crawford 2h. 36m. 07s., Sailer's Home 2h. 37m. 21s., and *Audacious* 2h. 38m. 24s. All tacked after rounding Sailer's Home and Blackhead going over to Hongkong shore, the others working the North shore and the middle of the harbour, and it

became evident that the finish would be a near thing. After a capital race Blackhead passed the line at 3h. 59m. 15s., Sailer's Home at 4h. 1m. 5s., Lane, Crawford at 4h. 3m. 11s., *Coeran* at 4h. 7m., *Audacious* at 4h. 17m. 52s., and Bremner at 4h. 30m. 22s.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Septuagesima Sunday, 28th January, 1877:—

Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. Edmund Davis; First Lesson, Genesis, i. and ii. to verse 4; Second Lesson, Revelation, xxi. to verse 9; Versicle, No. 6, Moror; Te Deum, Oakley; Benedictus, No. 16, Mercer; First Hymn, "Jesu, meek and gentle," No. 194; Second Hymn, "The King of love, my shepherd is," No. 197.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. Edmund Davis; First Lesson, Genesis, ii. from verse 4; Second Lesson, Revelation, xxi. to verse 9; Psalm, No. 152; Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 174, page 232; Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 15, Monk; Anthem, "The Church's one foundation," No. 215 in Hymn Book; Hymn after Sermon, "As now the sun's declining rays," No. 18 in Hymn Book.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 past 8; admission will be free as hitherto. The following is the programme for the evening:—

- 1.—Song, "With the Sunshine and the Swallow."
- 2.—Recitation, "The Farmer and the Barometer."
- 3.—Song, "Admiral Blake."
- 4.—Violoncello and Piano, "The Blue Bells of Scotland."
- 5.—Reading, "The Rev. H. Jenkins at the Penny Reading."
- 6.—Song.
- 7.—Reading, "An Irish Story."
- 8.—Violoncello and Piano.
- 9.—Reading, "The dream of Eugene Aram."
- 10.—Song and Chorus, "Sweet Evening."

ABOUT half-past eight on Saturday night, says the *N. O. D. News*, smoke was found issuing from a room on the premises of Messrs Kelly and Walsh, used as a store for tobacco, &c. A messenger immediately dispatched to the Central Police Station, and a couple of extinguishers sent to the place proved sufficient to extinguish the flames, which had burst out in the floor nearly a yard square. The ignition was caused by some coals falling from a Chinese firepot, used for drying purposes.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)
27th January, 1877.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER. Lam Ayung, a coolie, was charged by Mr E. Barros, storekeeper at the Kowloon Dock, with being a suspicious character. He was found concealed in a cook-house, and he had been convicted before of stealing from the Dock. He was sent to one month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Ng Atai, a coolie, was again brought up for having in his possession two bundles which contained children's clothing, several articles of dress, an umbrella and other articles of wearing apparel. He was suspected of being concerned in a burglary in the Mainland, but as no owner appeared to claim the things in spite of the efforts of the Police, he was convicted of unlawful possession and was fined \$5, in default three months' hard labour.

LARCENY.

Li Ashing, a cook unemployed, was again brought up to answer the charge of robbing a bangle from the child of Mr Humby. The case was remanded till this day for the Colonial Surgeon to examine whether the defendant was suffering from leprosy or not. Dr Ayres reported that the man suffered from a skin disease that was liable to spread to other people, and was consequently not fit to be sent to Gaol, where there was no accommodation for such patients. Under the circumstances the Magistrate could only send him to his native place.

DISORDERLY.

Rudolph Reolipika and Martin Schroll, seamen on board the German man-of-war *Nautilus*, were charged with making a disturbance in a house of ill-fame and breaking a partition therein. When P.C. No. 24 arrested the 1st defendant, the 2nd came to his rescue. The Constable thereupon tried to blow his whistle, but was prevented by the defendants, who broke the chain of the whistle which then fell on the ground. They were fined \$1 each and to pay \$1 each as amends for the damage they had caused.

BREACH OF THE JUNK ORDINANCE.

Mo Kun Tai, the master of a junk, was brought up on a Warrant before the Hon. C. May and Capt. Thomson, J. M., Marine Magistrate, for a breach of Section 18 and 14 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1866, in that he left the waters of Hongkong on the 25th October last without a clearance. The defendant had been cited to appear by a notice which he did not do so and a warrant of apprehension was issued against him. He was arrested and was remanded till the 28th inst., but was admitted to bail in \$300.

SUBSTANT.

Leong Aloi, a boatman, was arrested for having committed a burglary in the house of one Sin Ahoi, at No. 54 Queen's Road West. Entry into the house was effected by the breaking of the fastenings of the trap door, and a quantity of clothing was stolen. The robbery was discovered by a night-woman who called at the house about 4 a.m. when she saw a man run out of the house. An alarm was given and pursuit made, but the man escaped, though he left behind him some of the things stolen. The defendant was afterwards seen by Police Sergeant Perry near the Sailer's Home Wharf, as he was hauling a boat. He appeared very bulky and the Sergeant

suspected him and took him to the Station where he confessed to the robbery. He was proved to have been in Gaol before, and was committed for trial.

DISEASED MEAT.

Hop Sing, licensee of stall No. 103 Central Market, was summoned by Inspector Orley for selling diseased beef which was unfit for human food. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant sold a piece of beef to an employee of the contractor who supplied the Civil Hospital with provisions, and it was roasted, but when it was served on Dr Wharry's table, it was discovered to be very offensive in smell on being cut into; the smell was not that of decomposition from being kept too long, but was that of disease. As to this the Doctor was certain.—Ho Aso, market man employed by Kintong's Chinese, the contractor for the Hospital, proved the purchase of the beef at the defendant's stall. It weighed 2½ lbs and cost 84 cts a lb. The contract price allowed by the Hospital was 10 cts a lb. The case was adjourned till Tuesday next, the defendant being admitted to personal bail in \$150.

SKETCHES AT SINGAPORE.

We take the following from "My Ocean Log" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—It was very interesting to me to visit the gaol, under the guidance of one of the magistrates, and to see the prisoners printing in English, Chinese, and Malay, weaving blankets, making superb rattan wickerware, and working in the most orderly manner all the common trades. A few were guilty of piracy, some for assault, the majority for theft. This latter section, of course, is the same as saying that the majority are low-class Chinese. Some of our good reformatory workers at home would have been gratified beyond measure at the excellent way in which the institution is worked. The prisoners up to the present time have been housed—one might almost say caged—in common sheds and dormitories. Now, under the pressure of pressure from without, the separate system is to be tried, and solitary cells are being built. The men, especially the Malays, are generally very tractable. All being in chains, the prisoners move about with the old-fashioned clank-clank familiar to the present generation in England only on the melo-dramatic stage. Out of 620 prisoners there were only two women (not bad for a set of heathens), and the few prisoners in the European quarter were soldiers and sailors who had been overpowered by the low grog-shops (there are by far too many of these) into the commission of minor misdemeanors. Formerly there were not more than half a dozen European warders to manage this large prison, to which perhaps a few men from other portions of the Straits Settlements.

Last year there was an outbreak, and Mr Deane, the superintendent, was murdered. The plot was, no doubt hatched in the common dormitory, in the gangs, and for a wonder the conspirators united sufficiently to effect their purpose, a fact to be noted when it is known that the Chinese and Malays have different languages of their own, and that the Chinese and Malays have no fervid love for each other. Many readers may dimly remember the story as briefly told in the English newspapers at the time, but I cannot call to mind that one particular incident was included in the account. I will give it for the benefit of the author of any "melodramatic" work on "The Straits of Women." Fame has been acquired by less worthy pretences.

For a while on the fatal evening it seemed as if the prisoners would overcome and, of course, massacre the authorities, and overrun the town. The final obstacle to their complete success was ultimately found in a corner of the prison area defended by Mr Lamb, an English or rather Scotch warder, who throughout behaved splendidly. He conceived and promptly put in action the bold idea of calling to his assistance and arming the handful of European prisoners under confinement in another part of the ground. The project answered thoroughly. Pending its execution, however, Mrs. Lamb undertook the defence of a certain central door against which the howling mob of natives was concentrating all their fury and strength. The plucky woman seized a sword, and hacked and slashed at the naked foes and legs of the foe as often as they appeared through the space between the bottom of the door and the ground. The breaking down of this barrier was expected every moment, but Mrs. Lamb never flinched from the post or relaxed her attacks, and the good woman's bravery gave her husband time to bring up his reinforcement. The manoeuvre was so successful that when the Brigade Major, who happened to be the senior military officer within call, on requisition from the Commissioner of Police, hastened to the prison with what troops were then in Fort Canning, the disturbance was virtually over. More than a dozen prisoners had been shot down, and others were in custody, to be afterwards hanged or sentenced. The justices petitioned the Home Government to reward Mr Lamb's services by a small annuity, but so far as I could hear no response has yet been sent out to this very reasonable suggestion. (Of such an oversight at the Colonial Office (if such a petition has not already been granted) is an accident. Anyhow Lamb and his courageous wife were mainly instrumental in checking what might have been a most dangerous outbreak of murderous criminals.

The Botanical Gardens are situated at Tanglin, about three miles from Singapore and the drive over perfect roads, with beautiful tropical scenery on either side, and here and there glimpses of jungle, is a treat no passing stranger should miss. The gardens owned by the Hon. Mr. Whampoa, the wealthy Chinese merchant recently invested with the order of St. Michael and St. George, should also be seen, but because of the rare plants and trees cultivated there, and the quaint Chinese devices into which many of the shrubs had been clipped. The pretty orange colored flower which so profusely covers the hedges everywhere, in perfume and formation somewhat resembling our heliotrope, is a common jungle flower.

Near the town, on your return from the gardens, look out for the Bengali washermen in the middle of the stream provided for them. They will then understand why your lines come home so sadly perforated by unremovable holes. The small plantation of sugar-canes fringing the highway so prettily is evidence of the sweet tooth of the country; every other native you meet in the evening is munching his section of cane, for which he has paid some decimal portion of a farthing. As you drive to your quarters at night, the birds being silent and the insects at rest, the insects are loud in concert in the hedges, gardens, and jungle, and the music may be heard high above the

shrill rattle of the gharry. It will be necessary to look carefully after your mosquito curtains, and to be at all times prepared for really elegant little lizards running up the wall, or a brown-winged cockroach, not much less than two inches long, scampering across your dressing-table.

Never doubt there are very strange fish in the sea; stranger than any of which we have at present heard, read, or imagined. Allowing a wide margin—not a dot less than 60 per cent.—for travellers' tales, this conclusion forced upon a thoughtful observer thrown into the society of persons who live on the ocean. Whatever we may be provoked into saying in our haste, it is not true that all men are liars, and I have heard sufficient of late to lead me to believe that the extraordinary stories of what is hidden in the depths of the sea, in the quiet fathomless hollows never disturbed by the storms that agitate the upper world, are not so strange as might be told upon a plain statement of facts. Of beasts and birds there is probably known as much as it is possible to gather, but he would be a bold man who would say the same of fishes. When it is gravely stated (and I have just heard the full narrative, so-called) that a stout ship was within the past three years pulled over and under by some many-armed devourer in the Indian Ocean, near this island and laugh; yet if you ask, as I did, whether they actually drew the existence that they were a half belief in the monster. Why should there not be such creatures? they demand. Verily, why not? If not very probable this thing is, in their opinion, not at all impossible.

This paragraph I indited at Singapore, after a visit to the fish market at dawn one delicious morning. Something of the piscicultural wonders of the Malaysian waters I had myself seen, watching the natives fishing from the wharves; much more I heard from a certain English youth in the town. He certainly drew the long bow with something of the genius of a Munchausen.

"Did you ever shoot an Argus pheasant?" I asked him, upon his telling me that he had often been at Mount Ophir, the notable summit of which, though forty miles in the interior of the Peninsula, is such a conspicuous object from the Malacca roadstead, and which is famous for its rare birds and wonderful flora.

"Not talking of pheasants," he broke off at a voluble tangent, "we were lying off the coast of Borneo one morning, and by my word I went ashore and shot two hundred and thirty birds before breakfast; two hundred and thirty, sir, besides seven deer."

Naturally (as if I thoroughly believed the statement) I remarked that this was sport, and no mistake.

"It was so," he modestly admitted. "I had three black boys loading guns for me, and when I got back to the boat my hands were so knocked to pieces that I could not pull an oar. The fellows on that account upset the boat."

"A good look-out for the sharks," I hinted.

"You talk of sharks,—Ses, si, I'll tell you what: I was once off the coast of West Australia, and we killed a shark, and after you won't believe it now, but we got a tin of pure oil out of the liver—a tin, every drop of it. I'd never have believed it if I had not seen it myself."

As this strain my eloquent countryman narrated his adventures, mingling with the somewhat much that appeared likely as to the Singapore fish market that I determined to explore it before the sun was up, and the fish either spoilt by the heat, or sold for breakfast consumption.

A morning drive in the tropics is delightful. The night has been close, and the mosquitoes (confound them!) numerous and warlike. In spite of the carefully-adjusted curtains, some of these dreadful pests somehow contrive to reach you, and after worrying you by their shrill brazen trumpet, they seize the precise moment of your dropping asleep to make an attack in force. You have toosed restlessly, and perspired with amazing freedom; you have in the dark hours groaned and wished it were morning. Bath and coffee before daybreak, however, pull you together, and the early cheeriness is luxury indeed. Therefore you forgive, if you do not forget, the detested insects that have left their traces upon your wrists and forehead. Early as you may rise, there will be natives stir before you, and Europeans also taking their morning sunbath before the sun has climbed high in the heavens. Vegetation is fresh with dew; you can look abroad upon the world without the painful glare of a later hour. In lines remembered not without mingled feelings of pleasure, Isaac Watts, D.D., sets forth the profits and delights of early rising. These Malays and Chinese are of one mind with him. The little shops and bazaar are all open, and toiling back from the market, their appetites are whetted by the sight of the morning sun, and the delicious sight of the young daylight, come the itinerant vendors of fruit and fish. The man of means is followed by his "boy," bearing an assortment of garden produce—fruits and vegetables mostly strange to Englishmen. In the groves, sloping birds (they are few in number, however) gaily answer each other's hymns of joy. The Malay children, in Nature's cheap garb, laugh and play with a vivacity very foreign to their natural gravity of demeanour. That indescribable smell, half-incense, half-savage, peculiar to all Oriental quarters has not yet distilled in full offensiveness. A fresh invigorating breeze from the sea fans your face. Wherefore a morning drive in the tropics should be keenly enjoyed.

Though the Chinese coolies prefer their fish dried, and to our taste doubly high, there is a large consumption of fresh fish amongst the native population. The Singapore Billingsgate I accordingly found to be a lively and interesting place, and quite a striking attribute which have made our great London fish market proverbial. These untutored people run a-muck occasionally, I presume, like other folk, but as a rule they are quiet and courteous to everyone. The fish were carefully classified in heaps upon the wooden floor of the wholesomely kept sheds.

The marketing housewife at home justly regards the fishy element and the delicious trout the highest objects of her longings. As I sat at Singapore they bestir their best affection upon sharks. In the shops in another portion of the town there were to be seen dried, stured and pickled in a variety of ways, all manner of sharkish delicacies. "Waiting on the edge of a gutter, and built up with chopsticks, rice, and fish all hot, a number of natives watched with set the cutting up of a hammer-headed shark about four feet long which had just been landed, barely dead, from a sampan. The operator first made the

brute across the head with a keen-edged knife, to remove any doubt upon the question whether the ugly customer had given out the ghost. Then he removed the fins, then out out a few choice outlets; at this stage a hungry eyed Chinaman purchases a large slab, and bore it away in triumph. I had always imagined that this queer specimen of the shark genus was too tough and nasty for table purposes, but one has to unlearn many things in travelling. The real *bonne-bouche* seemed to be a very juvenile member of the white shark family. There were scores of them for sale, and those who could not afford to buy surveyed them with watering mouths.

Fourteen strange fish I could make nothing of. They were of all shapes, and frequently, even after death, of every color of the rainbow. One fish was carp-shaped, and of a gamboge color, weighing perhaps fourteen or fifteen pounds. Some were striped like zebras; one was tinted with the shades of the maiden-blush rose. I saw a fish that was almost square in shape; some that were all eyes, some all teeth. Spots, carmine, spots orange, and spots blue and green jewelled the broad sides of others. Here lay a heap of silvery fry next of kin to our own whitebait; there fish that a boy could scarcely carry. But somehow they were all, to my mind, suspicious in appearance, having nothing in common, so far as moral character goes, with the sheepish roach, gentlemanly grayling, cavalier trout, kindly salmon, or sportive dace of temperate climates. And after I had feasted my eyes upon the collection I went back to my gharry, very sad because of my own ignorance of the science which could have given these singular fish local habitations and names.

One afternoon a hideous Chinaman, who used to angle every day with heavily-leaded line and stout brass wire hook, caught a great fish close to the wharf. It was an oval fish, something like a John Dory, but coated with fine gold, and it was a singular coincidence that I should there and then recognise amongst the spectators a well-known official of the Bank of England, that very day arrived from England, on his way to spend his holiday in Brisbane. I say it was a coincidence, for when I had last seen him he was conducting me through the treasure houses of Threadneedle-street, and tantalising me with a sight of cartloads of sovereigns and piles of bank-notes. Here we met by accident, thousands of miles from home, and we agreed that the old Chinaman's fish was intended as a delicate reminder to him that the power of the precious metal, with which he had dealt until his hairs were gray, was simply world-wide.

THE LOST STORKS.

The yamen at Tai-show, in the department of Yang-chow Fu, has long been celebrated for its astute detectives; and the yamen at Tung-tai Hsien, for its coroners. This year, a wealthy man at E-shen Hsien, reared a very beautiful pair of storks in his garden which were great favourites of his, being very tame. In the ninth month, however, one of them was lost; and the gentleman concluded that it had flown away. He accordingly took extra care of the bird which remained,—the male—and thinking that the truant would return, prepared at immense cost, two *chang* (twenty feet) high, and two *chang* in circumference, which he placed in a vacant part of his garden. The place had a large door, so that the man who looked after the birds' food could go in and out easily. In less than ten days, however, the male bird was missing; which convinced the owner that there was a thief in the case, and that the birds had not flown off of their own accord. Yet the affair was trifling, and he felt that he could not well put it into the hands of the mandarins; so he interviewed a detective connected with the district-yamen, and offered him a handsome reward if he would investigate the affair and get him back the birds. He also retained the keeper of the birds upon the premises, in order that he might be a witness. A month passed without news, and [the owner of the missing birds] invited the detective to more diligent enquiries, giving him some money on account. The detective, who had been unsuccessful in spite of his exertions, then at last caught a man, whom he affirmed to be the thief. On being asked what proof he had, he replied that in the man's house he had found some storks' feathers which he had brought to show his employer. The prisoner protested his innocence with tears; he stuttered, and spoke with a strong Hweishow brogue which was difficult to make out, and people rather doubted whether after all he was the guilty one. The owner, however, prepared to send him in custody to the yamen. Two days afterwards, another man was caught and brought before him, who confessed that both he, and the previous prisoner, had stolen the birds together; but that it was the first man who had taken them out of the garden, while he received them outside, and had moreover kept back eight thousand cash, which was his rightful share. But when the two men were brought together, the first man protested that he did not even know the other, and said, "What quarrel have you with me, pray?" The second man persisted in his story that they had both stolen the birds; so they were marched off to the yamen together. Just as they arrived, however, they should come up but a very famous detective from Tai-chow, named Chan-kang, who was passing through E-shen on business. He looked at the men for a long time (half a day), and enquired what the matter was about; then turning to the prosecutor, he said, "Those men are innocent. Do me the favour to wait for a few days; I will find the true culprit for you. But you must go to the yamen at Tai-chow, and make excuses for my absence. Tell them I have been taken ill, and I will use my best endeavours on your behalf." The gentleman was much pleased, and giving him some money he promised that he would do so. In less than a fortnight, the thief had been caught and was brought back with the pair of storks. The owner, in a transport of delight, asked the detective how he had managed the business. Chan-kang replied:—"Storks are only kept by wealthy persons, or else in temple-grounds. I naturally searched for yours in such-like places, and at last found them at a temple in Woteih. On my asking the people of whom they purchased them, they replied, of a man in the neighbourhood named Wang. So I centred the storks and have brought them here with the thief."—"But how did you know that the other man were innocent?" asked the owner. "I knew it as soon as I saw the second man," he replied. "He said himself that he had stolen them; the first man could not prove the contrary, but protested that he did not even know him. There never was such a thing as a pair of

the world as for two men to conspire together after such a fashion! This is a sort of business in which we detectives make money out of you, and if no prisoners are to be found how can we answer you? The second man was caught by your E-shen detective, and bribed to say what he did, in order to frighten the first man, to reflect credit on the astuteness of the detective himself, and so get more money out of you. I saw the whole affair from the first, and how could I not clear the first man from the charge?" The owner acknowledged the justice of these remarks, and on enquiry found that it was exactly as the clever detective had affirmed. —*Shing-pao*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 27, 1877.
OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$582
" New Benares, cash, 550
" credit, 552
" New Malwa, cash, 555
" credit, 560
" Allowance Tels., 16 s 32
" Old Malwa, cash, 570
" credit, 575
" Allowance Tels., 16 s 32

CAMPEOR, ... 17 s 17
SALTPETRE, ... 5.50 s 6
QUICKSILVER, ... 68

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 4/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 4/2
" 6 months' sight, ... 4/8
Credits, ... 4/8
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/8
Bombay, ... 227
Calcutta, ... 72 s 74
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 s 74
" 30 days, ... 72 s 74
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 7 s 74
Mexican, ... 24.50
Gold Leaf, ... 4.70
English Sovereigns, ... 4.70
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.70
Discount, ... 12 s 10 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 28
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575
China Fire Ins. Co., \$158
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1800
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620
Chinese Insurance Co., \$200
North China Ins. Co., \$1,875
Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1,640
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 47 s 4
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 45 s 4
Shanghai Steam N. Co., 21 s 83 c div.
Hongkong Hotel Co., 52 s 4
Chinese Imperial Loan, 499

Temperature.

Taken at Messrs Falsoner & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.
HONGKONG, Jan. 27, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.374
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.304
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 60
Do. 1 P.M. ... 61
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 58
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 59
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... —
Do. Maximum, ... 61
Do. Minimum over night, 59

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.
June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to Hongkong.
Sept. 8, McNear, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 16, Sarah Nicholson, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 16, Western Belle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Oct. 5, Vega, from Hamburg to Chafco.
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.
Oct. 12, Ombs, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Benary (str.), from Glasgow to China and Japan, via London.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Medusa, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 7, Galley of Lorne (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Dec. 7, Stentor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Swa Canal.
Benary. Gadabli.
Oalmatur. Macgregor.
Cyphene.

Sailing Vessels.

Carriacks. Windhover.
Chicaman. Albert Victor.
Hope. O. R. Blaloch.
Antwerp.

At Liverpool.

Patroclus (str.) Ulysses (str.)

At Glasgow.

Liquidation (str.)

BE KIN' TO YOUR MITHER!

Sae, bairnies, lo'e your mither,
Be honest aye an' leal
Tae her, wha warstles sairly
Tae keep an' guide ye weel !

—A. Olive.

The cow, made direct for the water started back on the verge of it, and running back to us without drinking had never heard of cattle being subject to hydrophobia, and wondered what was the cause of the sudden fright, which even conquer the pangs of thirst. B. reaching the bank it was intelligible enough for a row of crocodiles' noses stuck up above the surface of the water, about from the edge, and on advancing had head to the surface, a horrible motion ed for a snap. It was of no use going or down stream in search of a safe place, as the eye could reach to right and

herdier, poisoned by strychnine. Half an hour afterwards there was such a commotion in the water as you have saw; crocodiles of all ages and both sexes splashing, swimming round, leaping out of the water like salmon, and devouring the bodies of their comrades, and the *nuz comica* was worried as they died will on them likewise. When I was still, I repeated the experiment, and a similar result. Scores of crocodiles were floating down the stream; to be torn to pieces by the crocodiles, and so speedily to destruction; and in ten weeks the river was comparatively free from the pests, not that they were so few, but that the bodies of their ugly noses being visible above the surface at once. The reason for halting so long in this one was that the direction I had planned to necessitated our crossing the river, and I did not quite see how that was to be done these wide-mouthed body-snatchers had induced to move on; and this did not seem to be very feasible; for if we frightened or destroyed those that we found to others came down to the spot from the head reaches of the river. So that at last I came to the conclusion that, for some purpose, this was a special spot for crocodiles to gorge in, and that we would necessarily seek for a place further up, where my suggestion proved correct; as before we had ascended five miles the reptiles might be effected without any extraordinary risk from that source. But then, in revenge, the current was much more so much so, indeed, that swimming was would be quite out of the question for of my people, though the river was more than four hundred yards broad at the utmost. The trees in the country were not suitable for raft building; altogether, I was more puzzled than I have liked my followers to be. What rendered it desirable to effect a passage by such means was the game exceedingly scarce on our side, whilst the telescope showed me plenty of buffalo and deer on the other. So that early morning, when I had been out fruitless hunt, I was tantalized by a fine stag on the opposite bank came to the riverbed to drink, and was due reflection I took my small-bore and waited till I could get a fair shoulder and fired, dropping him dead. For I at the moment how doubtful it was, if we could ever retrieve the venison, it showed at the time how free cost, this part must be of the crocodile that, though the deer lay close to the water's edge, it was left undisturbed desire to obtain my quarry, however mutilated my imagination, and I got a device for the transport of our goods persons across the stream, and I did not far from our camping ground night before, there was a marsh, we plied with frogs of the same species which I had attempted to swallow in which we could overgrown. Their croak and heaped our slumbers overnight; the legs of a few of them had provided breakfast that morning. Returning party, I directed the men to be many of these monster frogs of manly size as they could; and while they were engaged, Peter Tromp and Krepiapi on certain gunties which we had observed, and collected a good quantity of a viscous substance which it yielded. An excellent gum was this, being a marine glue in its adhesive property was subject to this peculiarity, that it did not dissolve in water, but in heat alone could melt it. In the day, when the sun poured its down the tree, the gum dripped from the tip of it, like water from a Bat at other times, as now, when to collect it, the substance had consistency of gelatine, and it was necessary to expose it to the warmth of the before it became sufficiently liquefied as the object I had in my mind. It was an ingenious gift, and to whose use fire was often entrusted, had been but very efficient pair of bellows, and these were now pressed into service on hand. Presently the fire was dragged in, laid on their backs and by tying poles to their hind legs in manner as to prevent their making any. I took one of them, placed his mouth, and then measured the gum in such a manner as to draw out the stick, inserted the of the bellows into the aperture, blew away until the poor creature pulled out to an enormous extent, withdrawing the bellows, I gummy to remaining space, so that the air was ed from escaping, and the pontoon his might call it, was ready for use. Poles having been taken off of his he was encouraged quietly down to the side and launched, and it floated like a der—though, indeed, it was little my principal fear was lest it should and let its cargo into the water; pily, its legs and arms prevented it was pegged with a moderate of goods, and Pound, who was the of the party in hand, commenced navigation, and belimed himself with charn against crocodiles, got set off with a long board, which was as a rudder, in his hand, and he was the current. The experiment better than I had anticipated; for I found it to strike out, and it was only to keep its head straight with the paddled over, not rapidly indeed. Indeed, Pound arrived at the op not more than a quarter of a down, and I had reckoned on at that distance. While the expedition being tried, Peter Tromp, indeed, and Pitt, had been engaged in and gumming up other frogs; a success was assured, these preparations, on amidst loud laughter, active, to whom the process appeared extremely humorous; however, that the insects did enjoy the fun of it. Whether they were the whole of the sun-baking guns, stores, and across the river with the exception of who swam over on her o I stopped till the last, to find nothing having been left behind all the rest were safely landed on bank; I too mounted my frog, No crocodiles had hitherto interrupted proceedings, but doubtless the buffalo, de the swim across, att for several now made their appearance when I was in the middle of the of the brutes attacked me; I was that I made the speediest escape; for the frog struck me in the the monkey's jaws within my legs, the white net-sweeper, gave the crocodile a pellet of

A certain Prime Minister went one day into the temple to worship, leaving his rich sandals at the door of the vestibule—not daring to profane the sanctuary of the gods with the dust that clove thereto. There were costly diamonds set in the massive gold buckles, and these tempted the cupidity of a thief, who had entered the sacred precincts, not to obtain pardon for old sins, but to commit new ones by enriching himself at the expense of those who came to worship. He would no doubt have been driven from the temple or the altar itself had opportunity offered for any such ill-considered action. But the minister, cast, with bowed head and downcast eyes, in the vestibule where the Vizier had put off his sandals, and so caught sight of their costly adornments. Then no sooner was the back of the minister turned than his valuable foot-gear was transferred to the turban of the thief. That seemed a great honour to be conferred on a pair of sandals—to be carefully enfolded in silk and placed above the head, instead of being trampled under foot, and brought in contact with dust and grime. But who would mark the mischief at the feet of an honest man than be placed on the crown of a thief? The indolent spirit of the sandals was not an evil one, and it rebelled at being forced into familiarities with one as he who now claimed to be the owner of the Vizier's shoes. So the little spirit began to plot within its lofty pride for the renegade's destruction, and to devise means for being restored to its former honourable post. When the Prime Minister had ended his devotions and returned to the ante-chamber, he stood waiting for his sandals, and wondering at the tardiness of the attendant whose duty it was to adjust them. The servant, terrified at the disappearance of no costly an article, as knowing that his own careless inattention had occasioned the loss, peered about, here and there, higher and low, in every direction, but no sandals were to be discerned. What predicament for a royal officer to be placed in! There stood this illustrious personage clad in white silk hose, minus shoes, with neither boot, nor slipper, nor slipper nor shoe nor money. That is to say.

"fiancely, surely my name is not in the gold," he pleaded to the young heir. "The beautiful boy turned his hand eagerly, then drew back with a pining cheek, as he said remorsefully—"Shall I confess it?" "My father's liberal allowance has made me careless and profuse in my expenditures, and sometimes I have overdrawn, intending to pay back the next quarter. But I have failed to do so, and I dare not say my hands are innocent." The King then bade his Vizier—"the whose sandals had been purloined"—to plant the gold. But the old man said sadly—"It may not be. I have many temptations. I have the public treasure purse constantly through my hands; taxes are paid in, and salaries disbursed; and amid the frequent handing of the precious coin some may possibly have adhered to my fingers. It were a pity for the experiment to fail, so I pass the precious seeds to the Governor of the Forts." "Nay, nay," said the Lord High Admiral; "I cannot be sure of the purity of my hands any more than the others. When there have occurred so many opportunities of fleecing His Majesty's treasure, I may unknowingly have retained some in my possession. I cannot be sure there. So I pass on pass on the gold." "Give it to the Chief-Constable," cried the King. "He surely must be innocent, for he has the sufficient reason that the poor wretches who pass through his hands have nothing left them to be stolen, nor could he have the heart to rob them if they had." "Alas! my liege," said the trembling magistrate, "when the covetous thought lies hidden in the breast the means of carrying it out will not be wanting. I must confess that my own purse has grown heavy by the occasional droppings from criminal pouches. But surely I have no crime to take from thieves in which they had stolen from their ill-gotten gains better in the hands of an honest man like myself." "Must the High Priest have it," said the King. "The hands of this old man may be unstained. Why did I not think of him sooner? Pass the gold to the priest." "I have trifled long enough," "Not so, my liege," said the prelate; "tithes, offerings, and sacrifices have all to be handled by me, and how can I be sure that some have not failed to reach their legitimate destination? I cannot claim that even my hands have been always clean." What lamentable failure was there—Not an honest man was to be found. Neither the King nor his heir, the heads of Church nor State, the great lords, the nobles, the knights, the durst lay claim to untarnished honour. By their frauds had become all far grander scoundrels than that of the shoe purloiner, and he should pay of them venture to deal harshly with their poor wretch who had devised with such a curious test of their probity? The King laughed, and ordered him to be set at liberty; at the same time admonishing his courtiers, priests, and all, to be more circumspect in future. And the cunning thief went out, chuckling at his own wiles, and boasting in his heart at the ingenious device whereby he had escaped the executioner's block.—*Galaxy*.

The Reform Club" is the title of new society in Sydney, New South Wales, organized by young ladies for the purpose of discouraging the use of "alang phrases" in conversation. At a recent meeting while a member was addressing the society she inadvertently made use of the expression, "moral reform" and was caused to blush by a sister member for transgressing the rule.

"In what way have I transgressed," asked the speaker, blushing deeply.

"You said it would be 'awful nice' to admit young gentlemen to our deliberations," replied the other.

"Well, wouldn't it be?" returned the speaker; "you know you said no long ago than yesterday that—"

"Yes, I know; but you said 'awful nice.' That's alang."

"Well," said the speaker, tartly, "you are going to be so awful nice about this, perhaps it is; but I wouldn't say anything if I were you. Didn't you tell Sallie Spence, this morning, to pull down her basque?"

"No, I didn't," retorted the other, face growing crimson; "and Sallie Spence and I gins will say I didn't. She won't go on me."

"This is a nice racket you are giving off," cried the President, after naming speakers to order. "Let us ask, what the object of this society?"

"To discourage alang!" cried a devotee.

"Kerect," said the President, "go."

with the funeral."

A member rose to explain that she had been fined at the last meeting for saying "awful noise," herself, but she hadn't "stamps to pay it now—wouldn't settle, over," "in the sweat and by—" "Then," "that'll be all right," said the President, "pay when you have the dust." Another member asked if a young couple could say "old splendid" without "jettisoning herself to a fine."

"You bet she can't," said the President, who was the original founder of the society and was therefore appealed to when any nice point was to be decided.

"Then," said the speaker, "I move that Miranda Pew come down with the dust. I heard her say that her beart was 'old splendid.'"

Miranda's face was in a blaze as she said: "Well, if my beart was such an old pin as your fellow is, I couldn't say."

"Shoot the lightning," cried the president, "will you never tumble?"

But the confusion was too great allowed. Miranda's blood was up amid with her and others against her amid the babel that followed could be such exclamations: "Dry up," "blackberry you are," "Wipe off your 'Hire a hall,' &c., when a motion was carried," by a large majority.

There are at present, we believe, but 1,700 and 1,800 brokers on the I. O. O. F. lists and had they to confine themselves strictly to legitimate business, instead of being a tolerably thriving body of average, it is certain that the better part of the fraternity would be starving. The chances of legitimate business scarcely at all into the calculations of the men when making choice of profession. They know, in so far as possible, to estimate what must all be matter of guesswork, that five-sixths of the business of that line is in time bargains, involving no delivery of stuff, but a mere settling of differences. In old times, seventy men were in the habit of passing

but it was generally with a definite purpose, and as an insurance against some contingency. Now, the practice of buying quantities of securities you cannot possibly pay for is become especially popular among the penniless. Perhaps the main assumes its most virulent form among those who congregate in the "cave" on, in the precincts of Threadneedle and Throgmorton. Periodical disclosures in the police courts show some manager or clerk abusing the confidence of his employers; obtaining credit to an extent that appears incredible from some firm of covetous and confiding brokers, on a running account which has been kept open by the aid of contangos and backardations. City-employees who have the ingenuity to trade upon felonious customers of the more speculative brokers because they have learnt how to do this in most heavily. But there are men about town, in the City and at the West End, who are always on the look-out for "good things;" and failing these, who fall back on gambling in indifferent things in the blackest ignorance. To all except very exceptional natures, the first loss is as fatal as the first gain, especially when the gambler is under difficulties to begin with. He had urgent occasion for the money he hoped to win; and now that he is out of pocket instead, he positively burns to recoup himself. He follows with feverish pulse the fluctuations of the stock market, and scorching his fingers. He trembles fingers each successive edition of the evening paper. He may have been friendly "tip" that proved false, given perhaps in the genial abode of an after dinner conversation. His taking action on that unlucky piece of information seems wisdom to him still, even in the bitter retrospect. Now he has nothing more to guide him than a matter of public notoriety and there are scores of jobbers and dealers who are far better posted than he. No matter—he must cut in again; and so he does, and he loses, and carries over, and pays for doing it, and gets involved deeper and deeper, till the brokers become pressing for settlement, or some unexpected political incident makes the market a disastrous. With the brokers it is a point of honor, and a self-interest to keep the secrets of their chambers as punctiliously as consulting physicians. But it is no secret that the fair sex, and ladies of the highest station too, are in the habit of throwing themselves into the national game with the characteristic feminine impetuosity. The stolen joys and griefs of the Stock Exchange are more exciting than the fare and spardillo of our grandmother; and infinitely more ruinous. The stakes are practically unlimited, while to a certain point you may play on credit. Of course we need not speak of those professional speculators with more or less money at their disposal, who are always busy with themselves in the markets that chance

The old Druidic names for the mistletoe were expressive of their veneration for it, thus *Pren puraur*, the tree of pure gold; *Pren awyn*, the ethereal tree; *Pren ugh*, the lofty tree; and Mr Davies, in his "Rites and Mythology of the British Druids," mentions *that these names were compounded of Uehel, lofty, but does not record them.* The Welsh, Breton, Erse, Gaelic, and Channel Island names for the mistletoe would doubtless throw some light on those mentioned here.

The "Prose Edda," the sacred book of the religion of Odin and Thor, contains the legend given under the name of the *Mistress of Valhalla*, which is perhaps the earliest notice of the mistletoe we have, and has evidently been traditional for centuries before it was committed to writing. It is the legend of the death of Baldur, Baldur, one of the sons of Odin—the fairest and wisest, and best of all the inhabitants of Valhalla—was troubled with dreams that his life would be suddenly cut short by some painful death. The gods set themselves to prevent the dread calamity; and Freya, mother of the gods, obtained from all things—earth, air, fire, water, metals, wax, &c.—a vow never to hurt or injure Baldur in any way. But the mistletoe was at that time forgotten, and afterwards thought insignificant to be feared. This pledge so powerful that from that time Baldur accustomed to make sport for the gods standing in their midst, and allowing the try their most deadly arts and weapons him, always without effect. Loki (first the spirit of mischief), jealous of this power of Baldur's, extracted from Freya the fact that the mistletoe had been overlooked the oversight not afterwards repaired. He hastened to the woods, pulled the mistletoe and selecting the strongest branch fashioned of it a dart slender and deadly. Going into the circle of the gods who in their usual play, he invited Hod the blind (the type of the blind forces of Nature) to slay Baldur the little dart he had prepared. Hod does so, and directed by the aid of Loki, the dart made from the insignificant mistletoe pierces Baldur's eye-brain, and he falls a corpse. Great was the lamentation in Valhalla. Sir Walter Scott's translation of the whole Edda is to be found in "Mallet's Northern Antiquities," edited by Bohm; in Schow's "Earth, Fire, and Man," by the same publisher; and in an early volume of "Good Words for Young People." It is full of interest, and with

Avaricious and very interesting remains of this legend is found in the north of Georgia at the present day. It is there believed that a man provided with a piece of mistletoe never be wounded, while his own will cannot fail to take effect. "It is well known that the mistletoe was held in great esteem by the Druids; its very names in its own tongue are a sufficient evidence of the truth of the writings of their bards and other records have a frequent reference to this. It less owes its celebrity to its close connection with the oak, which was their chosen tree for Huon, their chief deity. This close connection with the oak, its mysterious growth totally unlike the oak of which it grows, its birth sudden and apparently without seed, all combined to impress such accurate views as the Druids undoubtedly were sensible of mystery and awe. Add to this the Vallancey says, "Not only its berries, as they leave, also grow in clusters of five united to one stock" (three), the sacred universal number almost all the world over, and we can understand in some measure how it came to acquire its great importance, how there came to be ascribed to it manifold, diverse, and miraculous powers. The ceremonies of gathering the mistletoe were among the Druids most important, but are too well known to need description."

Year's Day, and portions of the good mistletoe "were distributed to the poorest throughout Graft boscage of the great virtues which they attributed to it," from whence New Year's Gifts are still called in some parts of France *qui l'an neuf*. In Wootton Bassett, up to the present time, the ceremony of hanging up a new branch of mistletoe is annually performed at 12 p.m. on New Year's Eve. The old branch, that has hung the year through, is given to the first cow that calves after New Year's Day, to ensure luck to the dairy throughout the year. In Herefordshire the only variation in this ceremony is that the owners of the cow are the distributors. The idea of the mistletoe was to have believed that the mistletoe was the retreat of the sylvan deities during the winter, when there was no other shelter for them in their favourite wood. We seem to have some trace of this belief in the custom of burning the old branches not only of mistletoe but of all Christmas household decorations. Herrick, in his "Hesperides," makes this a Candlemas (Feb. 2) ceremony. And in Holstein and the neighbouring districts it is believed that any one holding a piece of mistletoe in his hand will have the power of seeing spirits.

The date of its use, however, changes. The *Illustrated London News* (1860) says that a part of Britain from New Year's Day to Christmas, Coles, in his "Art of Simpling" 1666, says, "It is carried many miles to set up in houses at Christmas time." What would Master Coles have said to the following clipping from the *Malvern News* of 1860?—"The Hereford papers tell us tons of mistletoe have been despatched from that city by rail to London, and, as we know, lots of barrels filled with the same mystic plant go every year to the northward from Worcester for the merry maids of the black country and for the Lancashire witches." Christie, in his "Gleanings of Europe," writes, "The custom of putting a sprig into the ancient Greek Games, supposed to have been invented by Palaemides," says, page 131, "We find by the allusion of Virgil, who compared the golden bough in inferno to the mistletoe, that the use of this plant was not unknown in the religious ceremonies of the ancients, and particularly of the Greeks." — *Notes and Gossip*.

A COLLEGE professor, reproving a youth for a first fight, said:—"We fight with our heads here." The youth, after reflection replied that *butting* wasn't considered *ta* where he'd learned to fight."

The necessity for the "infusion of a new life and a higher tone into the body of the nation" is strongly urged by the Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, Inspector of Workhouse Schools, in his report on the education of pauper children in the western district for last year, and in support of his views on the subject he quotes the following observations of Mr Carlyle:—"The look of England is to me at this moment abundantly ominous; . . . but a said object, even that of the coal-strike, and any other conceivable strike, is the faintest, loquely speaking, we may say all England has decided that the profitablest way is to do its work ill, slurlily, and mendaciously. What a contrast between now and only a hundred years ago! At the latter date all England awoke to the work to an invocation to the Eternal Maker bless them in their day's labour and help them to do it well. Now, all England snarpscrews, workmen, all manner of competing labourers—awaken as—with unspoken but heartfelt prayer to Heavens! 'O help us,' thou great Lord of Shoddy, Adulteration, and Malfeasance, to do our work with the maximum of slurling

swiftness, profit, and mendacity, for the devil's sake. Amen." — *Pail Mall Gazette*.

TALKING of things theatrical, it was announced a short time since that Lady S. might, one of our cleverest amateurs, who is shortly appear on the stage, and that she had selected *Lady Teasle* as her opening part. All true, only "the good thing" postponed. Her ladyship finds that the part requires much more time for study than she expected, and besides, has so much other things to attend to. She is fond of the turf, or at least of betting, which she supposed to be a synonymous term, though in my humble opinion it is one quite distinct. She, however, in common with great many other very clever people, looks upon horses as mainly instruments of gain; so many living chess-pieces to be pushed about the green board by skilful players. Perhaps, she and the other clever ones are not far wrong, only they ought to be up to the moves. A great commissioner, i.e., a man who does commissions on turf, told me that if he was to show a list of all his lady clients, it would astonish him. He could show me the names of some, which of course he had no business to do, — wives of unscrupulous citizens men of business, of city merchants, of professional men. I recognized the name of the wife of a pretty well-known newspaper editor, who is a great sportsman.

with whom I have a very close friendship. Her "colours" are small—two pounds here and three there,—but she has been at it for some few months and now a little money. Now, what did I with it? I could not help asking Mr. and the commission-gone. The latter told me hardly say, the worst way. "You to give her friends some presents," that worthy. I explained to him the lady (he had never seen her) was not the first youth, but he only smiled and said that "he would answer her was now," believe racing men believe nothing, and certainly the life they lead one not calculated to inspire faith in anything but the money in their pockets. Honour of men and women they reckon upon as figments of the brain, and would not say to say that they would just have some reason for so regarding it. Not like to hear of women gambolling men too not mixing in the sporting world these mankind are quiet, plodding, honest or professional people, and keepers of race horses themselves nor anything about them. What on earth has gamblers of these women!—Pioneers, respondents, Sports and Pastimes.

"BRANKLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentle friends it is duty I owe to you to express gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking J. Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Boston, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered ever since perishing for a length of time, having nearly every remedy prescribed, but only deriving any benefit at all. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY A. BARKLEY, to The Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."—*anti*/877.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet; D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Books & Patterns.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by <i>Private Ship</i> ,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by <i>Contract Mail</i> ,.....	8	8	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.
To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, &c., *See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are paid to *Galle only*, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Letters. U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., Africa, St. Helena, Ascension.
LETTERS.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.
Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.
Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 30.
Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.
REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.
NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.
The United Kingdom.

Superscription.
via Letters. Books & Patterns.
Brindisi (Br.), 28 4 4 8 12
Marseilles (Fr.), 24 4 4 8 12
Southampton (Br.), 24 4 4 8 12
By Priv. Steamer, 22 4 4 8 12
via Brindisi, 22 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 4 10					
(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 4 10					
(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
France and Algeria, 24 12 4 4 10					
Italy, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 4 10					
(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
Spain, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 4 10					
(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
Portugal & Azores, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 4 10					
(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 4 10					
Turkey, British Office, 24 8 2 4					
Austrian Office, 22 12 4 16					
French Office, 24 8 2 4					
Greece, 24 8 2 4					
Malta (Br.), 24 8 2 4					

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
32	28	16	12
32	28	16	12
32	28	16	12
32	28	16	12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
32	28	16	12
32	28	16	12
32	28	16	12
32	28	16	12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadeloupe, Guatimala, Groy Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
50	46	6	12
50	46	6	12
50	46	6	12
50	46	6	12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
62	58	6	14
62	58	6	14
62	58	6	14
62	58	6	14

Brazil:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
48	44	6	12
48	44	6	12
48	44	6	12
48	44	6	12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:—

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
34	30	8	12
34	30	8	12
34	30	8	12
34	30	8	12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except advertisements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any other substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any

letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted, either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 16 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.
This rule must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, 12 bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or istingless, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of iron, samples in glass bottles, samples of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 16 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the late moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada; the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present, no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

For half ounce.	Hongkong Stamps.	U.S. Stamps.
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10
10	10	10

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Antigua, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies,.....

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8

Hawaii, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Belize, Grijalva, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island,.....

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8
8	8	8	8

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 2 10
Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letter which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the article of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

7. To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

8. Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

9. The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in steps of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

10. The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

11. Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

12. Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—
Letters,..... 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Registration,..... 8
Newspapers,..... 4
Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2
" 2 oz., 4
" every 4 oz., 8

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m.
The average time of transit to London by this route is 59 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed "Via San Francisco." If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filed up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Arratoon Apar	2 h	Peters	Brit. str.	995	Jan. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	
Bombay	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	849	Jan. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Francis L.	3 h	Lecachour	Foh. str.	1181	Jan. 18	Ah Yon	Saigon	30th, 4 p.m.
Gaelic	3 h	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	Jan. 15	O. & S. S. Co.	Yama & San F. de	1st prox.
Gunga	3 h	Garreau	Foh. str.	797	Jan. 24	Order	Bangkok	31st, daylight
Rajasthanhar	2 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	934	Jan. 21	Yuen Fat Hong		
Sunda	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Yesso	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	Jan. 25	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	30th, daylight
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong	.....	Repairing
Sailing Vessels								
Antioch	4 h	Merrill	Amer. bge.	646	Dec. 13	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Auguste	4 h	Thompson	Brit. bge.	210	Dec. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Bertha	3 h	Ringie	Ger. bge.	442	Jan. 25	Wielor & Co.		
Brema	4 h	Limpe	Ger. bge.	380	Dec. 18	Wielor & Co.	Halphong	29th inst.
Bridgetown	2 h	Crisp	Brit. bge.	358	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Bonito	2 h	Stehr	Ger. bge.	341	Jan. 27	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Bua Cao	2 h	Lange	Stam. bge.	338	Jan. 26	Chinese		
Ceylon	4 h	Kelly	Amer. bge.	681	Jan. 5	Captain		
Charité	3 h	Hervé	Foh. bge.	256	Jan. 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	To-day
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Cooran	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	.....	.....	Insurance Company		
Colombo	1 h	.....	Brit. bge.	384	Dec. 13	Captain Sands	London	off Sands' Slip
Corinne	3 h	.....	Brit. bge.	396	Oct. 25	Wielor & Co.		
Cutwater	3 h	Ureelman	Amer. sch.	987	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagdorn & Co.	New York	
Edward James	4 h	Brien	Amer. bge.	529	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.	London	
England's Glory	4 h	Knight	Brit. sch.	751	Dec. 25	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Fortune	2 h	Soderstrom	Siam. bge.	447	Dec. 25	Chinese	Tientsin	Cleared
Friedrich	8 h	Ulderup	Ger. bge.	672	Jan. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Channel for orders	
Justav Adolph	3 h	Neumann	Ger. bge.	272	Dec. 25	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Hanna	4 h	Deneken	Jor. bge.	499	Dec. 28	Wielor & Co.		
Humboldt	8 h	Stoll	Ger. bge.	380	Jan. 10	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Loiterer	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Lucky	2 h	Michaelsen	Siam. bge.	424	Jan. 9	Chinese		
Lucy	2 h	Colberg	Siam. bge.	432	Jan. 16	Chinese	Bangkok	
Marquis of Argyll	4 h	McKeon	Brit. bge.	550	Dec. 23	Rozario & Co.	Saloon	
Morning Star	2 h	Edhelsen	Siam. bge.	570	Jan. 4	Chinese		
Mount Lebanon	1 h	Stall	Brit. bge.	530	Jan. 5	Melchers & Co.		
Nahamah Gibson	3 h	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Jan. 26	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	2 h	Uviente	Span. sch.	202	Jan. 5	Remedios & Co.		
Presto	2 h	Laidman	Brit. bge.	584	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Rapid	2 h	Hunte	Siam. bge.	429	Jan. 9	Chinese		
Red Riding Hood	8 h	Robertson	Brit. bge.	720	Jan. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-day
San Lorenzo	4 h	Pico	Span. bge.	220	Dec. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Spirit of the Age	4 h	Johnson	Brit. bge.	847	Jan. 10	Captain		
Star of China	8 h	Blaker	Brit. sch.	794	Jan. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	San Francisco	
Sumatra	3 h	Clough	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct. 2	Russell & Co.		
Telegraph	8 h	Berendsen	Siam. bge.	827	Jan. 2	Siemssen & Co.		
Unanima	4 h	Cain	Brit. bge.	746	Dec. 31	Russell & Co.	New York v. W'pos	
Vidal	1 h	Roudon	Foh. bge.	409	Jan. 6	Melchers & Co.	Singapore	Sands' Slip
Wm. Phillips	1 h	Healy	Amer. sch.	592	Dec. 6	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Wodon	8 h	Meyer	Ger. bge.	439	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.		
Yarra	3 h	Osborn	Brit. bge.	463	Dec. 18	Wielor & Co.		
WEAMPOA								
Christian	Stellr	Ger. sch.	280	Jan. 18	Edward Schellhaas & Co.			
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bge.	302	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.	Tamsui		
CANTON								
Fai Tai	Patterson	Chl. str.	870	Jan. 24	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	484	4	120	Dec. 16	John Bruce
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 11	B. E. Cochrane
Luna	6 h	German	corvette	1309	6	.....	Dec. 19	Dittmar
Messene	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmont
Peng-chau-hai	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	800	5	400	Jan. 25	C. H. Palmer
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	60	Jan. 25	Lieut. James B. Haye
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	405	.....	.....	Jan. 24	Lieut. com. E. A. Bolitho
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. C. St. John
Tejo	2 h	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amara
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 18	H. C. D. Ryder
Yang Woo	5 h	Chinese	corvette	1400	.....	.....	Jan. 19	P. P. Lumsden, C.B., R.N.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pos Dock Co.
Fel Wan	.....	.....	H. & O. M. S.-boat Co.
Ishang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Benning, A.	H. & O. M. S.-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & O. M. S.-boat Co.
Linton	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Low	1890	.....	H. & O. M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. & O. M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hayland	H. & O. M. S.-boat Co.
Yotani	180	Brown	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lun Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Chey
Chun-hai	220	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	C. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	3	60	Lieut. com. E. A. Bolitho
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. C. St. John
Sui-tsing	.....	.....	.....	F. Amara
Tching-tsing	150	6	60	Commodore Watson
Tien-po	150	6	.....	H. C. D. Ryder
Wing-po	600	3	120	P. P. Lumsden, C.B., R.N.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Jan. 20, 1877.

Anna Cecil for Chetoo

*Diamond for London

Hornet British gunboat

Lala for Shanghai

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 19, 1877.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Ava	French	.....
Chibill	American	.....
Europe	British	.....
Fire Queen	American	.....
Fungahun	Chinese	.....
Fungama	American	.....
Fyehow	American	.....
Gordon Castle	for London	.....
Haining	British	.....
Hanyang	British	.....
H. C. W. (H. C. W.)	Danish	.....

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Hoan Maru	American	.....
Hupch	American	.....
Kiwa	British	.....
*Mikong	French	.....
Millot	American	.....
Packong	American	.....
Paoting	American	.....
*Pan-tah	Chinese	.....
Pelko	American	.....
Ping-on	British	.....
Shantung	American	.....
Shingking	American	.....
Sin Nanling	British	.....
Szechuen	American	.....
Tahyew	Chinese	.....
Taku	British	.....
Tokio Maru	Japanese	.....
Yehai	Chinese	.....
Yung Ching	Chinese	.....
Yungking	Chinese	.....

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Ship.	Flag.	Agent.
Almasia	American schooner	.....
Canarvshire	British barque	.....
Charley	Chinese barque	.....
Ching Tai	Chinese barque	.....
Constante	British barque	.....
F. Nightingale	British barque	.....
Golden State	for New York	.....
Hartway	for New York	.....
Hermine	German barque	.....
Hongkong	German schooner	.....
Juma	British barque	.....
Letty Gale	British barque	.....
Mima	German barque	.....
Norman Court	British ship	.....
Raymond	for London	.....
Rio Logo	British schooner	.....
William Turner	British barque	.....

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.
Bacon, English, lb.	450 400
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	300 250
" Foochow, "	160 140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160 150
Beef Corned, "	150 140
" Roast, "	150 140
" Soup, "	90 80
" Steak, "	150 140
Bullocks' Brains, per set	80 50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275 250
" " corned, "	320 300
" Head, "	600 500
" Heart, "	150 140
" Feet, "	50 40
" Kidneys, "	60 50
" Tail, "	100 90
" Liver, "	80 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty	50 40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500 400
Hams, American, lb.	300 250
" Chinese, "	180 170
" English, "	360 340
Mutton Chop, "	170 140
" Leg, "	170 140
" Shoulder, "	140 120
" Liver, "	120 110
" Omitting, catty	60 50
" Feet, "	100 90
" Fry, "	110 100
" Head, "	90 80
" Heart, "	60 50
" Kidneys, "	80 70
" Liver, lb.	100 80
Pork, Chop, catty	150 140
" Corned, "	180 120
" Leg, "	180 140
" Fat or Lard, "	110 100
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	340 320
" Heart, catty	50 40
" Kidneys, "	80 70
Smoking Pigs, "	1750 1000
Veal, "	140 120
Poultry.	
Capon, catty	180 160
Ducks, "	110 100
Deer, Shanghai, each	\$2.00 \$1.75
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100 -
" Duck, "	100 -
" Salt, "	120 -
Fowls, catty	160 150
Geese, "	120 110
Partridges, each	250 230
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00 -
" Shanghai, dead, "	600 -
Pigeons, each	140 120
Quail, "	60 50
Snipe, each	110 100
Rabbits, "	600 500
Teal, "	150 140
Turkeys, Cock, catty	600 550
" Hen, "	450 400
Wild Duck, each	350 300
" Geese, "	700 -
Woodcock, "	800 -
Fish.	
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350 300
Bream, catty	100 80
Carp, "	80 70
Codfish, Salt, "	200 -
Crabs, "	140 100
Cuttle Fish, "	90 80
Dace, "	100 90
Eels, Conger, "	50 40
File Fish, "	60 50
Fresh Fish, Large, "	130 120
" Small, "	90 80
Frogs, "	140 100
Garoupe, "	140 130
Haddock, "	100 90
Herrings, "	70 60
" smoked, box \$1.00 -	
Live Fish, catty	150 140
Lobsters, "	60 50
Mackerel, "	60 50
Oysters, "	180 120
Parrot Fish, "	140 130
Perch, "	70 60
Pomfret, "	100 90
Prawns, "	100 90
Ray, "	100 90
Rosch, /, "	140 130
Rock Fish, "	140 130
Salmon, Canton, "	100 80
" Saltwater, "	140 -
" Pickled, tin	800 -
Salt Fish, catty	120 100
Shark, young, "	80 70
Shrimps, "	80 70
Skate, "	60 50
Snapper, "	110 100
Snake Fish, "	70 60
Soles, Fresh, "	60 50
Tench, "	80 70
Turbot, "	100 90
Turtles, Small, "	320 300
Vegetables.	
Asparagus, tin	450 400
Bamboo Shoots, catty	100 80
Beans, sprout, "	14 12
" Broad, "	40 30